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UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE University of Wisconsin plans to develop in due time a full course in medicine in accordance with the highest standards, and in so doing it will utilize the clinical facilities of Milwaukee as far as they are available according to the decision of the regents at their last meeting. At present only two years of the four-year medical course are given.

IN connection with the announcement of the removal of Professor Herbert J. Webber from Cornell University to the University of California, the position which he will fill was incorrectly given. He will be director of the Citrus Experiment Station and dean of the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture. The University of California has for several years maintained four separate substations in southern California. These are to be united into an enlarged research station which will probably be located at Riverside. While this station will be designated the Citrus Experiment Station after the dominant industry of southern California, the work will be with all crops which are grown in that region. The coupling with the station for agricultural research of the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture will make it unique among our agricultural experiment stations.

AT the State University of Kentucky Dr. Joseph H. Kastle has been appointed director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and dean of the College of Agriculture.

DR. JESSE MORE GREENMAN has resigned from the University of Chicago and the Field Museum of Natural History to accept an associate professorship in botany at Washington University and the position of curator of the herbarium at the Missouri Botanical Garden. He will assume his duties in St. Louis on January 1.

MR. C. R. ORTON, of Purdue University, has been elected to fill the vacancy at the Pennsylvania State College, made by the resignation of Professor H. R. Fulton. Mr. Orton will take up his duties on January 1, and will have charge of the teaching and investigation in plant pathology which includes forest pathology as well as the other special courses in plant diseases.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

PHILIPPINE SHARKS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In the issue of SCIENCE for July 19, 1912, Mr. C. Tate Regan makes observations on some new Philippine sharks described by me and Mr. Lewis Radcliffe in two papers in *Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum* (Vol. 41, 1912). (1) Mr. Regan expresses the opinion that a shark characterized by a single dorsal fin, taken by the *Albatross* in the Sea of Mindanao at a depth of 585 fathoms and by us made the type of a new family and genus, is not what it seems to be; he "suspects" that the absence of the first dorsal is abnormal or accidental. This suspicion is not justified by any evidence afforded by the specimen itself, which has been critically examined by Dr. Theodore Gill and other competent zoologists, who were consulted in advance of publication. (2) Mr. Regan finds that *Nasiqualus*, established as a new genus of Squalidæ, "corresponds to a section of *Centrophorus* which has already received the names *Acanthidium* and *Deania*." *Nasiqualus* certainly falls within the composite genus *Centrophorus* as conceived by Mr. Regan, but in either dentition or dermal structure it differs markedly from *Deania* and *Acanthidium*. The last named genus is not made a synonym of *Centrophorus* by Mr. Regan in his paper cited (*Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Vol. II., eighth series, 1908) but of *Spinax* Cuvier, a name antedated by seven years by Rafinesque's *Etmopterus*. (3) Mr. Regan concedes that "a second new genus, *Squalidus*, is valid." Two esteemed correspondents, apparently having seen Mr. Regan's communication, have recently notified me that *Squalidus* is not a tenable name, being preoccupied. This name, however, does not appear anywhere in our paper. The name used was *Squaliolus*, in allusion to the small size of the type species, the fully mature male being only 15 cm. long.

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BERARDIUS BAIRDII IN JAPAN

DURING 1910 while in Japan studying and collecting whales for the American Museum

of Natural History, I saw in the Imperial Museum at Tokyo the skeleton of a Ziphioid whale belonging to the genus *Berardius*. Upon inquiry it was learned that the skeleton had been secured from a whaling company which conducted operations on the shores of Tokyo Bay.

As it was then too late in the season to permit of a personal visit to the whaling grounds, my friend Mr. M. Matsuzaki, of the Toyo Hogeï Kabushiki Kaisha (Oriental Whaling Co., Ltd.) offered to secure a specimen for the museum. He was able to do so and in 1911 a very complete skeleton reached New York.

This specimen is referable without doubt to *Berardius bairdii* Stejneger, the type locality of which is Bering Island, Bering Sea.

According to Dr. F. W. True,¹ the collection of the National Museum contains three skulls and three skeletons of this rare species, all of which are from Alaska with the exception of one taken at Centerville, California. I do not know that this whale has been recorded in other localities; thus the skeleton in the Tokyo Museum with the one just received in New York extends to Japan the range of both the genus and species.

So far as I have been able to learn the "Tsuchi-kujira," as the Japanese call *Berardius bairdii*, is taken in summer and only in Tokyo Bay, not appearing at other points upon the coast. The other species of this interesting genus, *B. arnouxii* Duvernoy, has been recorded only in the seas about New Zealand.

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ON CITING THE TYPES OF NEW GENERA

At the Boston Zoological Congress the following recommendation was adopted:

To facilitate reference, it is recommended that when an older species is taken as the type of a new genus, its name should be actually combined with the new generic name, in addition to citing it with the old generic name.¹

¹ "An account of the Beaked Whales of the Family Ziphiidae in the Collection of the U. S. National Museum," Bull. 73, 1910, pp. 60, 61.

¹ SCIENCE, October 18, 1907, p. 521.

The point is, that a bibliographer should be able to cite the necessary new binomial for the typical species, from the place where the genus was originally defined. I have never heard any objection to the course suggested, but, presumably through inadvertence, the recommendation is not always followed. A noteworthy instance has just come to hand in Mr. Edmund Heller's interesting paper on new genera of African ungulates.² He does indeed print the combination *Dolichohippus grevyi*, but *Sigmoceros lichtensteini* (Peters), *Beatragus hunteri* (Selater), *Oreodocas fulvorufulus* (Afzelius), *Ammelaphus imperbis* (Blyth) and *Nyala angasi* (Angas), types of their respective genera, are nowhere given their supposedly correct names.

T. D. A. COCKERELL

IN THE INTERESTS OF BETTER SPEAKING

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Would it be at all worth while, now that the innumerable scientific papers of the midwinter are about to be read, to urge their readers to take a few elementary lessons in elocution before they ascend their platforms? It is difficult to compute to what extent esthetic pleasure, as well as facility of comprehension, would be added to if men of science understood better the art of putting their communications before the public. The main work of the professional elocutionist would be to show the prospective reader how to produce full, clear, rotund chest tones, instead of the thin, clouded, head tones which they too often adopt. If the dozen or so of precious hours that this would take is too much to demand, perhaps the following simple rules might be of some assistance; I am sorry that they are so very elementary, but in point of fact they are rules which are violated by fully one half of those who read:

1. Stand erect, with chest expanded and not contracted.

2. Consult a physician and see that the nasal bones do not obstruct the nasal passages.

² Smithsonian Misc. Coll., November 2, 1912, Vol. 60, No. 8.